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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1883.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS

1733-1883!

A PAUPER COLONY AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A RUNNING REVIEW OF GEORGIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

From a Sesqui-Centennial Standpoint.

WITH OGLETHORPE AND BEFORE HIM.

From De Soto to De Soto—The Mound Builders and the Aborigines—The Salzburghers, the Highlanders and the Dorchester Puritans.

GEORGIA OPENING THE "JENKIN'S EAR" WAR.

A Religious Revolution—Our First Discoverer and Our First Proprietor.

THE GOSSIP OF A CENTURY AND A HALF.

"The Margravate of Azilia" and its Decadence.

I

The Birth of the State.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 11, 1883.—Just one hundred and fifty years ago this morning, a seventy-two ship and five boats sailed into the Savannah river.

The little fleet beat its way slowly, and by the afternoon of the next day had anchored opposite a bluff on which a small Indian trading post was perched. A company of about 125 persons—men, women and children—disembarked. As they reached the shore, a crowd of Indians, headed by a medicine man waving a huge fan of white feathers and jingling a staff studded with bells, came to meet them.

After friendly salutations were over, the visitors plied four large tents, and hurriedly landed their bedding, clothes, provisions, and utensils. They then pitched their tents in the open air on the ground. Thus was the city of Savannah founded, and the first colony planted on the soil of Georgia.

There is a strange fascination for me in the history of that little settlement, in the traditions of the brave and misty centuries, against which its story is but a tale of yesterday, and in the years of its struggles and development to which we are kindred with an actual sense of kinship.

It is interesting to ponder of the Georgia colony who have a right to say, will give us a true picture of the time, will have a tale of old and new Georgia—a subject that should interest all Georgians—and that will interest all men and women who are interested in the heroic, the pathetic or the curious.

II

The Man Who Discovered Georgia.

The first white man known to have set eyes on Georgia was Vesputziano, a Florentine. On the 19th of March, 1492, more than two centuries before Savannah was founded—he discovered land. It is now known to have been Georgia. Just thirteen years before, on Easter Sunday, (Pasque de Flores) Ponce de Leon had discovered a land to the south that, in honor of the day, he named Florida. De Ayllon, a Spanish soldier, had five years before, landed on the Carolina coast and captured a hundred or so of the natives. It is possible that either one of these adventures may have made known Georgia to Georgia. It is possible that Cabot in 1497 had drifted as far south even as our coast. But Vesputziano is, perhaps, the first white man whose eyes ever rested on the irregular coast on which our commonwealth takes the rude outlines of the ocean. Such being the case, I regret very much to say that Vesputziano was, according to an ancient chronicle, captured by the natives when he went on shore, and in the thought of those who remained on the ship, killed, roasted and eaten. Other accounts declare that nothing is known of his death, but that he dropped into obscurity after his voyage of discovery—what vague tale I consider even worse than being definitely roasted.

Georgia's First White Explorers.

The first exploration of Georgia was made by Desoto in 1540. In March of that year he crossed Florida, the line, entering the state where De Soto's colony now is, at the head of a splendid expedition of 600 men. All of Europe had been fired by the conquests of Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro, in Peru. Desoto, a common soldier, went out with the latter and returned to Spain full of spoils and honors. Commissioned for the conquest of Florida, he was overwhelmed with offers of sword and money. Noblemen sold estates that they might equip themselves for the expedition. In Stevens's history it is recorded that the marquis of Asolor possessed himself of 60,000 reals of rent—that Asolor exchanged a town of vassals and de la gallos sold houses and vineyards and a great deal of olive trees in Seville. Desoto's expedition (69 picked men) sailed from the mouth of the Guadalupe, reached Florida in about a year, landed near Tampa, ordered his ships back to Cuba, and moved northwest.

The course of this glittering cavalcade through the then unbroken wilds of Georgia, is quite accurately defined. It is claimed by some writers that Desoto's interest in the Georgia country was certain. It is that he made his march through the state from that point. Moved eastward through the pine barrens to a thick and swampy region filled with marsh and lakes, and thickets into which the natives fled, and in which no man could find them and no horse follow them. This was evidently near the Okefenokee. Turning northward they came to the Georgia and Okefenokee, which they crossed and where they found a "fat and pleasant country with goodly meadows." Here they planted a cross, the first religious standard ever set in the soil of Georgia, and bade the Indians worship it. In mid-July Georgia they met a princess who gave them 2,000 bushels of maize, and half her own to Desoto, and half her own to which to carry his men.

The story of this beautiful queen is an interesting and romantic one. Her dominion extended from the Savannah river to the middle Georgia beyond Sparta, and her chief town is thought to have been near where that city now stands. Praise of the queen had not been long before he reached her territory, and she sent ambassadors to claim her protection. She sent her sister in person to her, and assured the queen followed soon afterward in a large canoe filled with rich cushions and covered with an awning. She was covered with pearls and numerous attendants. With grace and courtesy she welcomed the Spaniards, and, as stated above, gave to them lavishly. Her people were the most prosperous yet seen by Desoto. They had large cornfields and rude gardens, artificial, used as fish preserves, large patches of swamps, the seed of which they ground into flour for making bread; they snared rabbits and skinned the skins into shawls and coverings; their villages were pretentious with central granaries and public halls. After several days feasting under the mulberry trees with the young queen and her followers, they moved on toward the Cherokee country, carrying their gracious hosts with them as a prisoner and subjecting her to the greatest indignities. After eight days march she escaped

and returned to her people. The impression made by this queen on the Spanish travelers—just three hundred and fifty-three years ago, within four hours ride from where I write—has survived the lapse of centuries and challenged the sympathy of every historian who has since then gathered up the traditions of that remote day. She returned to her dominion, doubtless broken in body and spirit, and when she died found, perhaps, a resting-place in one of the ancient tumuli still standing along the rivers over which she sped in her rich canoe. Colonel C. C. Jones moved by the fine sentiment that led him to urge so eloquently the building of a monument in Savannah to the chief, the venerable chief who was her early friend—says of this queen: "No storied urn nor monumental bust, no epitaph deeply graven on enduring marble perpetuates her memory or her greatness, and yet certain tumuli sternly wrestling with all-subduing time lonely and voiceless in this generation, even now refer to the story of the Indian queen, whose cordial welcome, and of generous hospitality to the adventurous travel-worn stranger, were requited by unkindness, ingratitude and dishonor."

From near Sparta the Spanish adventurers passed through Houston and Monroe counties, and pushed northward in the search of mines of silver and copper perhaps following the very ridge on which Atlanta is now situated. They may have entered Clarke, as they certainly did Hall, traversed the beautiful valley of Nacoochee, and on the 1st of June, 1540, rested at Conasauga in Murray county. Here they were met with Indians bearing "nuts, plums and mulberries," and on the 5th of June reached the banks of the Kowah. From Chisli they followed the river, charmed with the rich valley and on the alert for the pearls and gold of which they heard so much, until they reached its confluence with the Oostenauga, where Chisli, an Indian village of importance, stood where the city of Rome now stands. From this point they explored the Oostenauga, and even began rude mining operations in the neighborhood. At length they became discouraged in the search for precious metals, and striking the river that even in their ancient records is called the Oosha, they hastened down its bank in the hope of meeting Spanish ships at "Movilla," until its winding current carried them beyond the state line. It is as the record of this expedition, made up of the first white men that ever plunged into the forests or climbed the hills of Georgia, it is of the deepest interest, and gives us many glimpses into the primeval appearance of our state and the habits of the simple people that then held it as their own.

But what of these people? What of our aborigines, long since dispossessed of their homes and now scattered over the far northwest? Where lived they in the old and how?

IV

The Early Indians of Georgia.

There were two great Indian nations in possession of Georgia when the colonists landed—the Creeks and the Cherokees. The Tuscaroras living between the Savannah and the Altamaha had been destroyed twenty years before by the Carolina colonists, aided by the Cherokees and Yamassees. The Yamassees, who lived along the Savannah river, had three years later been in turn destroyed by the Cherokees. In 1709 Carolina militiamen (after they had ravaged several Carolina settlements at the instigation of the Spanish), and were driven into the Spanish lines in Florida. It was in all probability a fragment of this nation that under the name of Yamassees held the site of Savannah when Oglethorpe landed.

The Creeks were, in the main, the Indians with whom Oglethorpe had to deal. The Muscogees, a crafty and powerful nation, with their principal towns in the southwest part of the state, absorbed the weaker nations about them into what was called the Creek nation. The Uchees notably, who held that part of Georgia about Augusta, were driven into this alliance, after having been driven from the Cherokee region into middle Georgia. The Muscogees, who made up the bulk of the Creeks, come, in remote days, from the Red river country in the west. Their dominion extended from the Savannah river to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Cherokee country in the north. They had over 60 towns and about 4,000 warriors. They were very warlike and adventurous—fickle in their attachments, cruel and cunning. They frequently threatened the young colonies, and it was only the growing power of the Europeans that kept them in subjection.

The Muscogees seemed to have possessed the genius of diplomacy. They conquered solely for conquest. When a nation yielded to them, instead of conquering they practiced conciliation. They were combined into an alliance of which they were the head from twelve to twenty peoples, most of whom adopted their language and customs, and all of whom subscribed to their laws. So strong, however, were the characteristics of these confederate nations that even now we read in the papers that the United States troops are marching to the Indian territory to reconcile difference between the rival nations of the Creeks. The women of the Muscogees were the smallest in stature seen by the early visitors to Georgia, not averaging five feet. They were well formed, however, and had large expressive eyes, "in the use of which they were quite subtle." They were as a rule chaste before marriage, but after marriage were punished if caught in adultery. In such case the guilty woman had her ears and nose cut off. There was a healthy sense of impartiality in the fact that the man who had assisted her in her departure from her native land, and who had been punished like her, should be the culprit's nearest relative and cut off his ear—or if he had been able to do this to kill him, "whenever he could do so with safety."

There was another habit of the Creeks that may be commended. Whenever they were about to assemble in deliberative council, each wise man received from the medicine man a cup of "black drink," which he drained. This drink was made of certain roots and possessed strong purgative properties—the theory being that it removed all hindrances to thought and left the brain unclouded. This practice might be commended to the over-learned assemblies of modern days.

The Cherokees, who held the "hill country" of the state, were the finest race of Indians, in my opinion, in all the southern country. They were very numerous, having fifty-four towns, 22,000 people, and 6,000 warriors. They were virtually masters of all the territory from Middle Georgia to the Ohio river, and in the constant war with other tribes in which they were engaged their boundary lines were never driven in. They held all the country known now as north Georgia and were continually at war with the Creeks over disputed territory, the broad river being in some sense the boundary line. What is now Wilkes county was a part of this uncertain possession and the scene of many a bloody conflict. The last act of the British government in Georgia, was to buy this land from the Indians, and fix the boundary between the Creeks and Cherokees. The southern boundary of the latter nation was fixed at "Cherokee Corners," which, I believe, is in Clarke county. Before the British took possession of this tract, although they had paid for it, the rev-

lution began. The state then took it and deeded it away after the war. The "Virginia line" soldiers who assisted in the defense of the state got much of it. General Toombs's father among others.

The strategic centre of the Cherokees was the spot now occupied by Clayton, in Rabun county. If a standing army was organized for Georgia in these days of telegraph and railroad, we should never think of making military headquarters at this out of the way village. Strip the soil of all these adventures, and we see that the Cherokee chose wisely. From that spot he commanded Tennessee, Carolina and Georgia, and by defending a few mountain passes could hold his home against an army. After one hundred and fifty years, science has been able to find no better passage to the west of the Alleghany range than the pass through which the Cherokee made his sallies against his enemies. Railroads are now progressing to that point, and soon the western world will pour its commerce to the ocean through the very defile through which more than three centuries ago the Cherokee warriors came back from their forays.

Here the dusky lords of this uncultured life lived and hunted and fought. All writers of that day agree in pronouncing them the largest and handsomest race of men found in the colonies. They were of immense stature, broad in the chest, and of a ruddy complexion, and were very warlike. Their women were tall and slender, of delicate frame, but perfectly formed and graceful and dignified in their deportment. Their cold climate required more clothing than was worn by the Creeks, and the women spun a thread of bark or fiber by rolling it between their hand and thigh. They utilized with ease and skill the skins of animals, and the plumage of birds for dress—the roots of the woods, herbs, flowers and fruits for food. A great delicacy with them was a fawn in the womb, or young wasp, yet white in the comb. From walnuts and hickory nuts they made an oil with which they cooked their beaten maize and garnished much of their food. They were a brave, patriotic, simple people before they had been corrupted by European vices, their spirits broken by European oppression and avarice, and their finest warriors killed in European wars.

Two years before Oglethorpe landed the Cherokees had made a treaty with the Carolinians and their chiefs had been to London to see King George. So firm was the alliance thus made that after Brad-dock's defeat the Cherokees sent several hundred of their warriors to the aid of the English and participated gallantly in the capture of Fort Duquesne, (where Pittsburg now stands). On their return these warriors passed through some Virginia settlements, skirting back of Lynchburg. The English settlers not understanding this sudden irruption of strange Indians, evidently on the war path, became embroiled with them in a several sanguinary conflicts ensued. At length the Indians fought their way back to their homes and there declared unrelenting war against the English.

A large expedition was at once formed, and rallying through Rabun Gap, the Cherokees fell upon Fort Duquesne in Tennessee and captured it. With the Fort they took two guns, and being unable to handle artillery, carried part of the garrison as prisoners, intending to make them use the guns against the whites. After devastating a large strip of territory they returned to Georgia, and with their cannon and white artillesters started against the battle of Sal. Ketchers by 2,000 Carolina militiamen (after they had ravaged several Carolina settlements at the instigation of the Spanish), and were driven into the Spanish lines in Florida. It was in all probability a fragment of this nation that under the name of Yamassees held the site of Savannah when Oglethorpe landed.

Prehistoric Peoples and Relics.

Only in a comparative sense can the Indians be considered the aborigines of Georgia. Mounds and tumuli here and there throughout the state indicate beyond doubt that centuries before the red men came to possess of our soil it was held by countless thousands of that strange and wondrous race of mound builders, who have left relics as enduring and unobscured as the pyramids, but of whose history even tradition does not give us a hint.

In Barlow, Bibb, Hancock and other counties are to be found these silent and imperishable monuments of this unknown people. Many of them measure more than two hundred feet in length, and are from six to eight feet high, which rises more than sixty feet in height. On this summit, in many cases, are growing giant oaks, as hoary with age as the oldest veteran in the forest round about them. For centuries since, the acorn from which they grew was dropped on that mound, having the old oaks flung their leafy banners to the spring and withstood the storms of winter, and perhaps the nameless people have rested beneath their shade. But no sign or sound comes from the deep and limitless past to which we are now looking down with approval upon the work of our Atlanta real estate dealers, and finding melancholy joy in the perusal of their Sunday descriptions of suburban farms.

But having seen how this territory did not become Azilia let us see how it did become Georgia.

A Suicide and What Came of It.

The motive for the settlement of Georgia sprang from suicide. In his curious but excellent history Snodgrass says under date of 1728: "The most important event of this year was a suicide in Fleet prison."

A book-binder, Richard Smith, by name, was imprisoned with his wife and daughter for a trifling sum. Under the oppressive debt laws of England they despaired of their condition, and having cut the throat of their daughter, hung themselves. They left a note reciting that in killing their daughter they had rescued her from a life worse than death. They begged their landlord to be kind to their dog and cat, and wished that the six pence they left should be given to the person who would deliver the note.

England was horrified at this tragedy. An investigation was ordered into the condition of the prisons of the kingdom. Young Oglethorpe was the head of this committee and entered on his work with zeal and enthusiasm. The best sentiment of the day followed the committee. Poets sang its praises. The pulpit commended its work. Philosophers came to the front with syllogisms. Political economists offered theories. Rich men contributed money. Legislators devised schemes. Demagogues declaimed against all law, an Oglethorpe patiently found out the facts, and then devised a remedy. At last it happened that he had a scheme of relief. It was accepted before it was announced whether a bankrupt law or a homestead bill—but if it had been, England would have swallowed it. His remedy was "Colonization!"

A new country—a new chance—a new life—new surroundings, and a new start—these were what he proposed for the poor debtors.

A Utopian scheme—made up of small handiwork—in a fertile section where agriculture would assure an abundant living—a new civilization, without extravagance or luxury, where there would be little temptation to incur debts anew—a land of resource that would repay the charity of the mother-country—this was the dream of Oglethorpe.

VI.

A Typical Georgia Scene.

It is interesting to picture what Georgia was as it met the eyes of the first white men who traveled through its primeval forests. There were oaks, distance, simplicity, where now everything is described, artificial and checked. In those days a forest was a boundless sweep of lofty trees, about whose trunks no thickets were clustered, to break the view or mar the general symmetry. The Indians burned the grass once every year, and when in the spring it lay in carpet of emerald again, not a twig broke its beauty, and the eye could look to where the grass had blended with the russet bodies of the trees that overshadowed it. The pine, the myrtle, the bay, the oak, the cedar and the hickory, made the staple of the forests. Skirting all the creeks and rivers were dense canebrakes, in which countless droves of deer were sheltered through the winter. In the swamps, or on the hills bears might be seen seeking the honey of wild bees in the tree tops. Beavers, coonars, raccoons, squirrels, were found in the dense woods and waters. Never a hoof of horse, cattle or hog had trod the soil. Parrots chattered in the lower swamps and every copse held its choir of birds. Strawberries of wild flavor were found here and there. Potatoes grew in the open spaces. Vines, laden with grapes, festooned the trees, and there was profusion of plums and nuts. The scene was lit up with the azalea, the dogwood, the jessamine and the magnolia, and other native flowers that shook their perfume to the passing breeze. Gay plumaged birds flashed, flying shreds of color, through the ambient air. The rivers swarmed with fish and already the oyster was eaten and esteemed.

Through these quiet aisles of forest, and along these winding streams, an Indian population of perhaps one-fifth of what we now have, moved in picturesque costumes. His scarlet breeches, sunken, deep-set eyes, snake-root, sear, hides, a bit of rice and mahogany. Among the notable exports is "a butt of a tulip tree nine feet square," which is probably recorded by the scrupulous Mr. Yerest to balance "the stem of a big vine" he had entered as a contribution. Our colonists deluged England with snake-root and sassafras, but they were short on staple commodities.

Pending the recording of this mossy exportage there is a casually mentioned receipt "of a few very good poles of cotton." No further notice is made of it, and it was evidently considered of little importance.

The King that was to rule, not only the new colony, but a whole section, and rally beneath his feebly banners millions of farmers, was very young then. Mr. Yerest little dreamed that "the very good poles" he carelessly threw away, there were the seeds of an empire that should endure for a hundred years after he had passed away, and the best oil, and sassafras, and snake root, and deer skins, and silk worms over which he pondered had been forgotten.

It was hardly to be supposed that the English colonists sent over by the trustees would make stalwart pioneers. For the most part they were decayed shopkeepers—shabby genteel, shiftless, or indolent people. Frail of the groves and dispirited by reverse, they were neither hopeful nor steadfast. Mr. Oglethorpe reports that several killed themselves drinking rum shortly after their arrival, and rum was thence prohibited in the colony. Stevens says "most of the early settlers were altogether unworthy of the assistance they received."

They were envious of the slave holding Carolinians across the Savannah, pettish with each other, and full of the grooves and deep suspicions of Oglethorpe. They finally turned on him with direct charges, and all their ambition for some years seemed to be to defame their benefactor and secure the right to hold slaves and drink rum. They did not last long. Amid the ex-tinct scenes of Spanish and Indian wars, and the tremendous tumult of the revolution, and the on-rushing of strong and earnest men, the Mantalins and the Micavites faded away, leaving little impress on the time. They signified their arrival in America with the piping of an unstable enthusiasm, and went out with a querulous cry. The mildew of the prisons had fallen on their souls, and the sunshine could not cleanse them. But, weak or strong, willing or unwilling, one hundred and fifty years ago this morning they sailed up the Savannah, and planted the seed of a city who has been an honor and pride of a great commonwealth. They build what we know them, and by their works let us know them.

X.

The Real Founders of Georgia.

With the paupers sent over by the trustees came many young gentlemen of birth and fortune, drawn hither by the love of adventure, philanthropy, or he restless spirit, which led them to carve out their name in a new land. There were soldiers who gave their swords to the colony—preachers who gave themselves as apostles—statesmen who gave their laws—and above all towered Oglethorpe, and by the side of all walked Oglethorpe, and in the van of all marched Oglethorpe—at once the sword, the conscience and the brain of the colony.

In the first eight years of its existence the trustees sent only 800 people to the little colony, and during this entire existence sent only 1,100 English men and about 800 others, although it received in cash over \$600,000.

But the colony was built up from various sources. A company of Salzburghers came over under the trustees' auspices one year after the settlement of Savannah, and established themselves at Old, and afterwards at New, Ebenezer. They interested themselves in silk culture, and proved good citizens. A number of Highlanders arrived five years later, and settling New Inverness (or Darien), defended the outlying parts of the colony. One year before this a party of Monvians had arrived, their purpose being to evangelize the Indians. Abercorn, Hampstead and Higginet had been founded and made up mainly of English settlers. Frederica and Fort Argyle had been established. On the 7th of July, 1733, Oglethorpe had formally dedicated Savannah, and much rejoicing and feasting. A company of Israelites were sent over early in the history of the colony by certain gentlemen acting as auxiliary to the trustees. The trustees were not to receive them, as the charity of Europe was not invoked to "build up a Jew's colony."

Oglethorpe did not receive them, but they were soon numbered among the best citizens of the colony. Twelve years later about 400 French papists, who had been driven out of Beau Breton, in Acadia, and scattered along the Atlantic coast and down the Ohio river, reached our shores. In the face of protest they were given shelter and hospitality, thus confirming Georgia as a refuge for all people of whatever religion or opinion.

The most important, perhaps, of the distinct colonies established in Georgia, if we except the Highlanders, without whose brave parts and stout arms the infant settlement must have been overwhelmed by the Spaniards or the natives, was the Dorchester Puritans, who came from Dorchester in South Carolina, about 1733, where they had come from Connecticut, and settled the Midway (or St. John's) parish and largely made up the town of Sunbury. This neighborhood and these people became a sort of intellectual center of the young state, and was a hot bed of revolutionary spirit.

With the establishment of slavery—what was at first prohibited, came a rash of Virginia and Carolina settlers, who had long looked with envy on the

rich but idle fields of their non-slaveholding neighbors. The same causes increased the immigration from other quarters. New villages were established and the white tide flowed into the interior. A busy and adventurous people, of diverse pursuits and habits, determined and responsible, guarded the coast and lined the navigable waterways. The trustees had abandoned their trust, the colony had become a royal province. From this point its history is familiar.

A pathetic story is told of the dead towns of Georgia. A strange fatality attended the first settlements in this state. Ebenezer, the beloved home of the state and of the Salzburghers, had standing in 1850 but two buildings beside the old church, and now all traces are gone, and even its site is but a memory. Frederica, the home of the gallant Highlanders, is now a cotton field and its parade ground a pasture. Abercorn, Parisburg, Josephs Town, Hardwick and Petersburg have vanished from the face of the earth. And Sunbury, the home of Hall and Gwinnett, Elliott, the Cutbushs, Jones, Wood, Hawley and Brown—the most delightful town of our earlier days—is a corn patch and a meadow, with no trace of the ambitious houses that once crowned its bluff, and caught the earliest and the latest rays of the sun as he swept through its diurnal course.

But though these towns have gone—though the last vestige of their homes have been lost beneath the waves of oblivion—though the plow has run its furrow through their streets and the grass overgrown even the graves of their dead—yet the spirits of their founders still live. The culture, the courage and the devotion of that simple, God-fearing people, flashing in the veins or tempering the lives of their sons and daughters, has been a precious heritage to the strangers who walk amid their ruins. And the influence of their sturdy lives, and the force of their pious and patriotic examples, will be followed by a grateful posterity as long as the sun shall warm the earth, and the sea, or the waters roll beneath the bluffs on which they stood.

But it didn't work. The largest annual export of silk did not reach 600 pounds. There is a very thin credit against the debt side of the colony's account. It consists principally of bear's foot, muskrat, deer-skin, snake-root, sear, sear, hides, a bit of rice and mahogany. Among the notable exports is "a butt of a tulip tree nine feet square," which is probably recorded by the scrupulous Mr. Yerest to balance "the stem of a big vine" he had entered as a contribution. Our colonists deluged England with snake-root and sassafras, but they were short on staple commodities.

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But the colony was built up from various sources. A company of Salzburghers came over under the trustees' auspices one year after the settlement of Savannah, and established themselves at Old, and afterwards at New, Ebenezer. They interested themselves in silk culture, and proved good citizens. A number of Highlanders arrived five years later, and settling New Inverness (or Darien), defended the outlying parts of the colony. One year before this a party of Monvians had arrived, their purpose being to evangelize the Indians. Abercorn, Hampstead and Higginet had been founded and made up mainly of English settlers. Frederica and Fort Argyle had been established. On the 7th of July, 1733, Oglethorpe had formally dedicated Savannah, and much rejoicing and feasting. A company of Israelites were sent over early in the history of the colony by certain gentlemen acting as auxiliary to the trustees. The trustees were not to receive them, as the charity of Europe was not invoked to "build up a Jew's colony."

Oglethorpe did not receive them, but they were soon numbered among the best citizens of the colony. Twelve years later about 400 French papists, who had been driven out of Beau Breton, in Acadia, and scattered along the Atlantic coast and down the Ohio river, reached our shores. In the face of protest they were given shelter and hospitality, thus confirming Georgia as a refuge for all people of whatever religion or opinion.

The most important, perhaps, of the distinct colonies established in Georgia, if we except the Highlanders, without whose brave parts and stout arms the infant settlement must have been overwhelmed by the Spaniards or the natives, was

GAINESVILLE GOSSIP

AND NEWS FROM OTHER TOWNS IN GEORGIA.

A Great Crowd of Florida Visitors Train-Bound at Albany—Dr. Hays' Explorations—A New Railroad—Body Found—Several Columbus Deaths—Operations of Land Sharks.

Special to The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, February 10.—Following upon the Shane murder, and the unmistakable evidences of an infanticide, as the calm follows the storm, we have had a few days devoid of sensation. Both are wrapped in a mystery that seems impenetrable, and those who are hoping and praying for the lifting of the veil can only watch and wait.

Hall superior court has been in session during the week. As it was the first term at which our new judge, Hon. John B. Estes, had presided, curiosity was on tip-toe, and the greatest interest manifested. He has more than met the expectations of his friends. In readiness, tact, dispatch of business, maintaining order without harshness, forwarding business without injustice to either bar or clients, preserving his own dignity and yet treating all with utmost consideration, he has made a most favorable impression. In an experience of ten years at the bar in different circuits of the state, I recall now but two judges who have conducted the same character of cases with so marked a degree, and no man need suffer by comparison with them—the lamented Herschel V. Johnson and Hon. H. D. Twigg, of Augusta, both of whom presided over the old circuit court.

Judge Estes's charge to the grand jury departed from the old hackneyed idea of a long and meaningless moral lecture, and dealt with matters and things round about us. He uses the English language exclusively, and a spry aside, and a touch of grand jury not as a mere matter of form, but to impress them with the responsibilities that rest upon them.

Judge Estes has abolished the practice of kissing the Bible when taking an oath. He says it is a merely meaningless form which takes up time to no purpose, and that the oath is just as binding "either with or without laying hands on the holy evangelist of Almighty God" as with it. There certainly is nothing in the statute that requires the kissing of the book.

The most important case of the court has been that of Mrs. Head vs. the Northeastern railroad, for damages for the killing of her husband. Mr. Head was killed at Lula about a year ago by a train of the Northeastern railroad, which backed up to and knocked off the passenger platform on which he intended to embark for Gainesville. The counsel for complainant was Mr. H. Perry Smith, of Atlanta, and H. H. Perry, of this city, for the road George D. Thomas, of Athens, and Dunlap & Thompson, of Gainesville. The case was ably contested on both sides, making the most interesting legal fight I have ever witnessed in this circuit. The jury on yesterday returned a verdict of \$9,000 for complainant. The case will, I presume, go to the supreme court.

William Nowell, colored, was sentenced during the week to three years in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

Some business of minor importance has been transacted, but a large amount will go over for the term on account of Judge Estes having been of counsel. He announced that at the August term, if he is not judge, and the shades of quo warranta do not claim him for their own, he will have another judge to try these cases.

In the head case Mr. Thomas Hughes testified for the railroad "Are you an employee of the road?" asked defendant's counsel. "No, sir."

"Ever been?" "No, sir."

"Are you not an applicant for the position of route agent from Atlanta to Tallahassee?" "I was last fall, but Speer got beat, and I don't think I will get it."

The audience remembered how had a Speer man Tom was, and smiled audibly.

The superior court adjourned from Friday night until Monday morning.

The Gainesville orchestra have received their new instruments from New York, and there will be "music in the air."

Gainesville continues to attract residents from abroad. The latest are Mr. Tuttle and family, of Middletown, New York, who are spending the winter, and will be followed in a few weeks by Mr. Robinson, a son-in-law, now of the Middletown Argus, who will, if business opportunities suit, make this their home. We give them greeting.

The legislature will be asked, in July, to charter a cotton factory company for Gainesville.

Real estate continues to boom.

ROME.

Special to The Constitution.

Rome, February 10.—Alexander Gillespie, a prominent Liverpool cotton merchant, who has been here two seasons buying cotton, has suffered three hemorrhages of the lungs in the past three days and is not expected to recover. Land sharks are operating extensively in Polk, Haralson and Floyd counties many lots of land being taken possession of by men holding nothing but a fraudulent claim of titles from plat and grant down. It is said the land thieves have their plans and grants printed in Atlanta and house of union land club was organized by recent high waters, and several handsome pleasure boats were badly damaged.

The two small-pox patients are convalescing, and it is doubtful if Rome will have any more of the disease. Shorter college gave the mid winter concert under the direction of Professor Wm. F. Clark, Friday evening. It was well attended and reflected great credit both upon Professor Clark and his pupils. The temperance movement in Rome is growing very rapidly. It is probable that local government will be asked for the summer session of the legislature. Rome now has seventy five telephone stations, with good prospects of increasing the number to one hundred at an early day. It is rumored that another national bank will be established here at an early day.

A BODY FOUND

Of a Boy who was Drowned at Columbus—A Yale Graduate Dead.

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NOTICE-COPARTNERSHIP. ATLANTA SOAP

IN THE HANDS OF ATLANTA DEALERS!

Were the Basis of ATLANTA'S GROWTH AND PROSPERITY!

And urged that the product of THE ATLANTA SOAP WORKS

Which establishment pays out more than \$14,000 annually in wages, was entitled to a trial.

DURING THE WEEK SEVENTEEN RETAIL GROCERS

Have been added to our list of customers in this city, as follows:

MRS. CREED, MRS. GALLAGHER, MRS. DEAN, S. M. JOHNSON & BUZZER, H. H. WITT, MRS. M. E. COLLINS, F. BRACKFIELD, J. A. BOSTWICK, THOS. MACFAR, JNO. T. PARCH, W. T. DOZIER, R. S. THOMAS, MRS. P. L. FULLER, C. C. McDONALD.

These grocers have bought from 3 to 10 boxes each, and will put our soap in competition with soap manufactured elsewhere.

WHAT GROCERS WILL BE THE NEXT

to put Georgia made soap on their shelves, and give them a chance at least with soap made in the north and west?

We have added seventeen new stores to Atlanta this week.

Shall we add double this number next week?

THE ATLANTA SOAP WORKS, WM. CLIFFORD NEFF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

SOLE AGENTS. E. M. WORD, REAL ESTATE AGENT, DECATUR, GA.

SUBURBAN AND FARMING PROPERTY bought and sold. Correspondence solicited. G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER, VACANT LOT ON DECATUR ST.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON DECATUR street, between Hilliard and Yonge, Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst. a lot of land. One high, nice vacant lot, 50x225 feet, approved titles for cash, to meet a pressing monetary obligation of the owner. Sale without reserve.

Free ride to sale on the car line. Bids will

THE CONSTITUTION, PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$2 50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 11, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the middle south Atlantic states, warm, generally cloudy weather with rain, or snow, easterly to southerly winds, lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

Tax benefits of bermuda grass as a stock feed is attracting considerable attention. Our special correspondent, Mr. Edward Young, writing from Greensboro, gives some sound opinions in his excellent article on the subject. There is every reason to believe that the raising of stock in Georgia could be made profitable. The methods described by our correspondent deserve consideration.

THE HIP-POCKET.

A correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier—a southern man and a democrat—writes to that paper acknowledging the justice of the criticisms in the New York Evening Post and in The Nation with respect to the character and number of homicides in the south. He acknowledges that shooting affairs are more common among men of standing and character in the south than in the north, and he traces it to the training in that direction which is bound to result from the wholesale carrying of concealed weapons. All that the correspondent says is true in the main, and is worthy the attention of thoughtful citizens; but the fact remains that the Evening Post and The Nation have which have been misled in many of the examples they have quoted from the southern papers by the inevitable tendency of thoughtless reporters to declare that every man who draws a pistol "belongs to one of our first families," or that he is "one of our most prominent and highly esteemed citizens." This creates a false impression abroad, and helps to justify the worst that may be said.

The best people of the south do not shoot each other or settle their difficulties at the muzzle of a revolver. At the same time there is a fearful lack of the operations of public sentiment in the direction of teaching a class of young men that it is cowardly to go about with pistols in their hip-pockets. The public sentiment necessary to cure this evil exists in every community in the south, but its pressure is not brought to bear. The CONSTITUTION has already made a crusade against the hip-pocket, and it is ready to make another. No crusade, however, would be necessary if grand juries would take it upon themselves to carry out the desire of law-abiding people, and set the machinery of the courts in motion, so far as the hip-pocket men are concerned.

It has been demonstrated in Georgia—and at a time when the very foundations of society seemed to be torn up—that one Hopkins on the bench is equal to a whole decade of civilization. It would be an easy matter for the judges of our courts to bring grand juries up to the point of indicting those who violate the law by carrying concealed weapons.

This is a serious matter from any point of view, and those who practically have charge of the enforcement of the laws cannot pursue the hip-pocket men too vigorously. The public sentiment necessary to uphold them was ripe ten years ago.

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

We yield more than a page of THE CONSTITUTION this morning to an interesting and gossip resume of Georgia history, made appropriate by the sesqui-centennial celebration which opens at Savannah to-morrow.

It is our purpose to give a full and complete story of this most important event. No people are so busy that they cannot afford to pause at least once in a century and give a few hours to the traditions and the history of those who have gone before them, and build up their state. As young as Georgia is, there are many things in her past, of which the present generation know little, that may be studied with profit and pleasure.

The ceremonies of next week at Savannah will bring many of these matters to the general attention.

We are not particularly advised as to whether the arrangements at Savannah are as complete and extensive as the occasion demands. Our seaport city, however, has never failed when duty or pride called to her, and it is fair to assume that, without making much display or noise, she has really done a great deal of work. Certain it is that whatever she has done is seconded with a very hearty interest and sympathy throughout the length and breadth of Georgia. From all quarters this morning Georgians are hastening to the coast to pay homage to the memories of one hundred and fifty years and witness the mimic rehearsal of scenes now almost forgotten, but of such tremendous import.

We have this morning cleared the decks or a final report. In Mr. Grady's article many curious and interesting details are told, and expectation whetted as to what shall follow. We have our special correspondents "on the spot," and they will tell just as accurately and fully as if it occurred in Atlanta of the landing of the colonists to-morrow and the counterfeits of the speeches between Oglethorpe and the new Tomochichi, of what music Paul Hayne shall sing the glories of that long departed day, in what words Stephens shall hold the multitude, with what sports and festivities the people shall celebrate the day, and with what incidents and accidents and gossip it shall be

crowded. Those who cannot go to the sesqui shall have the sesqui brought to them in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

THE LOBBY IS KING.

There is about 11,000,000 men in this country. Let us rather say there are that many families. At the outside 1,000,000 of these families share the bounties or swag that we call "protection." This swag is taken from the mouths of 10,000,000 families for the benefit of the 1,000,000 who are able by concentrated work upon congressmen to secure what they want. To a great extent, as the tariff now reads, the robbery of the unprotected families by the minority is no more defensible in morals than the robbery of a Montana stage coach by road agents. In principle many of the items in the present law stand on just that footing.

If, however, the proceeds of this nationalized robbery went into the treasury to be devoted to public uses, perhaps we could all stand it. The fleeced, who are neither organized nor able to keep a lobby at Washington, might grumble, but still they would endure "protection" in the hope that some ultimate good might flow from it. The truth, however, is that only a small share of the tax collected from the 10,000,000 of the non-protected families goes into the treasury. The great part of it goes into the pockets of the protected. The method is this: the government collects from imported dutiable goods worth between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000 about \$20,000,000, and it permits our eastern road agents to collect from domestic competing goods about four times as much, or \$80,000,000 a year. The government's part of this grand haul is taken at the custom houses, while the subsidized interests get their money in the shape of extra price for their goods and wares, which the people are compelled to buy, because no other makes of these goods can be profitably brought into the country.

The protected know that this course of taxation is oppressive and in the long run ruinous; they know, too, that each family is paying twelve dollars more than the government's wants call for; and the last one of them is ready to say that the tax on everything else except his specialty should be reduced. In the house some of the protected are even asking for higher duties. The agents of each interest are in fact striving for all they can get, and if need be all of them will co-operate to carry a common point. At present it is a grab game, but pretty soon the protected will be formed into a solid column to meet the attacks of the non-protected, who are really an army of stragglers, without concentration or active leadership or representation in the lobby. No wonder congress cannot reduce the revenue. No wonder that ten families are mercilessly fleeced to enrich one that has an "infant industry" in tow.

THE TROUBLES OF THE CZAR.

There is no doubt that the nihilistic movement in St. Petersburg and Moscow and the country about and between those cities has been put under, and that the old ruling forces of the empire are regaining their strength and ascendancy. The czar has left his iron-clad Gatchina to live in the capital, where he moves about without military escort, and where balls and receptions have supplanted social gloom and political terror. He has also given notice of his coronation at Moscow on the 27th of May, and the preparations for this event are rapidly going forward. These things seem to show that a change has taken place in Russia. The nihilists are apparently quiet, except of course, Hartman and Most, who fire off their threats at long range. M. de Giers has relieved in the foreign policy of the country, it is claimed, of all immediate dangers, and altogether matters look better than they have since the close of the Turkish war.

But even if the nihilists remain passive, Alexander III will have no easy task in pacifying the country, because the entire official service is corrupt, both civil and military, and the treasury is empty. Receipts did not meet expenditures last year by the sum of \$55,000,000. The army and the navy and the interest on the debt now amount to \$250,000,000 a year, and with this enormous sum is added to the sum total of official peculation, we have an aggregate that the country staggers under. Destitution and distress exist in every section, and people are actually starving. The emperor can extend no adequate relief because the funds are out. Beyond all doubt Russia is one of the unhappiest countries in the world. Its people are ignorant, ill-fed, and without the blessing of good government. They could not well be otherwise than discontented, and the czar, who is undoubtedly a ruler of excellent intentions, can not bring contentment and prosperity to them unless indeed he displays some of the heroic qualities of his great ancestor, Peter the Great. This he is not likely to do.

MR. EVARTS, a statesman of remarkably long wind and thin ideas, declares that the people should cultivate reverence and respect for their rulers. Such sob as this is fit for a school boy. Honest and capable men are respected everywhere, no matter whether they are rulers or private citizens, but no one respects a dishonest man or a slippery politician, though he may chance to be seven times a ruler. Evidently Mr. Everts is suffering from a severe attack of silly-billyism.

The closing paragraph of Senator Lamar's tariff speech ought to put a flea in the ears of the monopolists. The more they resist the movement of the people in favor of a reasonable reduction of taxation, the more trouble they will have in the future.

The Pennsylvania politicians are in a worse cut than the Ohio office-seekers ever were. In cutting the democratic pantalons to fit the state Patton has plucked several statesmen in a tender place.

REV. JOSEPH COOK, the well-known seminary lecturer, fell between two cars the other day and escaped. Philosophers and spring poets are protected by a special provision.

The new nickel has made its appearance. It is a little curious that the critics of the silver dollar fail to attack this nimble coin on account of its lack of "intrinsic" value.

FIFTEEN hundred Pitte Indians are starving in northern Nevada. They are evidently getting

themselves in a condition to be attacked by General Sheridan.

It is claimed that Mr. Beecher's popularity is due to his assimilation of Boston ideas. And has the old man really been dieting himself on beans?

THE New York Tribune has begun a crusade against oleomargarine. This is a queer attitude for the organ of a party which has furnished the country with oleomargarine statesmen.

WIGGINS' storms consist largely of east wind, and the ground squirrel has concluded to retire to his hole until the mellow days of June.

Ears have struck a snag in drawing his compensation. A jettty or two dropped in the lobby will give him sailing room.

EDITORIAL AFTER-THOUGHT.
The illustrations of "The Georgia Major" is stove-pipe hat and a pair of spurs. If Messrs. Small & Williams are going to follow the tradition it will be "The Georgia Major" doesn't appear on this chilly morning.

It does seem that the confidence game, being worked day after day, on our country cousins in and around Atlanta, might be checked. An open and shameless system of swindling such as this is a disgrace to any wide awake city.

Senator Colquhoun has gone to the northwest under a contract with a lecture bureau to deliver a series of talks. His subject is "Georgia and the south." We may be sure it will receive intelligent and sympathetic treatment at his hands.

The Southern Cultivator for February, is the best issue of an agricultural periodical we have read in years. It is an education for a farmer in itself. Mr. John C. Hart, of Greene county, gives us an interesting talk on bermuda grass this morning. It is curious but true that what our forefathers fought as the farmers' curse we now count as a blessing and a beneficence.

In a talk on manufactures in the south, Mr. Edward Voorhis, of this city, gives very direct evidence to their prosperity. His suggestion as to small industries should be improved. We have the material, the capital, the opening. He offers a market. Nothing more is needed. By all odds the most creditable of the numerous list of papers edited and published by colored men is the Weekly Record, of Athens. It is really a model of typography, and spicy as you please. It is a hopeful contrast to the ill-printed, ill-tempered sheets that our colored folks have been pleased to call newspapers.

UNCLE REMUS IN LIMBO.

As the result of a very curious train of circumstances, Uncle Remus was brought up before Recorder Glenn the other day. He was triumphantly vindicated, but the circumstances that led to his arrest as well as his vindication may be of some interest to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION. It seems that Uncle Remus' "Miss Sally," after counting the clothes brought in by the washerwoman recently, discovered that one of her husband's night-shirts was missing. It happened to be one which she had made herself, and she immediately called Uncle Remus up and told him to go after the missing garment, after describing it with great particularity. The old man was perfectly willing to go after the shirt, but two circumstances put him out of humor. The day was Friday. This fact was ominous enough, of itself, but the men were made portentous by the additional fact that Uncle Remus was compelled to turn back after he had gone a little way to inquire whether a red or a blue silk vine ran around the collar of the shirt. This was insinuating, and when the old man got fairly started, he was mad. When he reached the washerwoman's house she was out, and he was compelled to wait some little time for her return. When she did come, Uncle Remus was thoroughly worked up, and his anger was intensified a thousandfold by the loud impertinence of the woman, who pleading treble voice was the delight of the religious congregation of which she was the leading spirit, and the terror of those against whom it was used as a weapon.

"Why, Mrs. John, night-gown?" exclaimed Uncle Remus savagely, as the woman came up.

"Where Mrs. John? I let you know here's what aint got no Mrs. John. Not dis week." She held her head high in the air, and her loud tone was irritating.

"Well, den, ef you aint got no Mrs. John," said Uncle Remus, "you aint got no business wid Mrs. John night-gown, ef you dis might ex well go in dar ef git out'n yo' chist what you got it hid away."

"You all hear what he sayin'," said the woman to two or three negroes who were lounging around. "Git dat night gown!" was Uncle Remus's imperative demand.

"Whoever hear talk er men folks wid 'ra'n' night-gowns?" the woman exclaimed contemptuously.

"Git dat night-gown, you triffin' huzzy, yelse I'll have you brung up."

"You up?" Have you brung up, you nasty, low life ole villain?"

All this and much more, until presently a policeman came along and arrested the woman on a charge of disorderly conduct. Perhaps he ought to have arrested Uncle Remus on the same charge, but the old man, with an eye to precisely such a contingency, made no great display of his voice. He was very mad, but he didn't yell as the woman did.

The way rate the policeman didn't arrest him, and a woman had no sooner reached the stationhouse than she preferred a charge of "probatus" (as she called it) against him, and an officer was sent after him.

Both the distinguished persons found friends to answer for their prompt appearance at Recorder Glenn's caucuses. The woman's society brethren came to her aid in the matter, and Uncle Remus' Miss Sally sent this message over the telephone: "John, that wicked old recorder has been arrested by a policeman. No, I tell you, I'm not joking—I wish you would go down and get him out. Ten dollars!" Well, what's the use of being a lawyer if you can't get him out without paying ten dollars? Well, it won't do for the old wretch to stay in that station-house all night this kind of weather. Can't you go now? Well, I wish you would. "Come home soon."

The woman was not in the least bit on hand when court opened. The friends of the woman, however, employed a young lawyer to defend her, and, with an eye to humorous results, pushed the case against Uncle Remus. In the case against the woman, the testimony of the policeman who arrested her was sufficient, and a small fine was imposed upon her which was promptly paid, after which she and her friends remained in the court room to enjoy the discomfiture of Uncle Remus.

The young lawyer rose and said that as the case against the old man was a serious one he would beg the court to indulge him in a few opening remarks. He proposed to prove, he said, that the language employed by the prisoner (giving solemn emphasis to the word "prisoner") against his client was not only opprobrious, but libelous. The prisoner had, in effect, charged an honest woman with theft. The charge was not made openly, but by indirection; but in a case of this kind, what was indirection but insinuation? What was insinuation but slander? What was slander but libel? For his part, he was glad that the case was not to be tried before a jury, for the prisoner was not, and the verdict of a jury, which would be nothing less than a term of years in the penitentiary might bear too heavily upon him. The young lawyer went on in this strain for three or four minutes, and finally announced that if the prisoner had no counsel he would proceed to call his first witness—the woman who had been so outrageously slandered. Before the witness could be called, however, Uncle Remus spoke up.

"Mrs. Howell Glenn," he said, "you bin knowin' me a mighty long time, en I bin knowin' you, but ef I shud yer de way de matter 's'—den I'm gwine to make admittance—'en I'lo hit gits wuss. Iain gwine to say I didn't excuse dat 'emas er takin' Mrs. John night gown, kase I did; but yit, 'fo' I go ter de chist-again, I wish you be so good ez

ter sen er p'leeceman out dar ter dat 'oman house en make 'im git dat night-gown, kase Miss Sally done sot'er heart on dat garment, en ef she don't git it back, I never is ter year de las' un it. I thank you mighty ef you do dat, Mas'r Howell Glenn. En de way de p'leeceman kin tell it is by er blue silk muscadine vine, wid de vine she run up' de down in fronte'n' 'roun' de collar, en all 'reun' 'er ribbons."

It is perhaps needless to remark here that when the young lawyer proceeded to call his witness she was gone. She was gone, and she failed to return. The prospect of a domiciliary visit from a policeman was a little too much for her. The case against Uncle Remus was dismissed, and when the old man got home he found that the brilliantly embroidered night shirt had been returned. His Miss Sally gave him a severe lecture, but his only response was:

"You better lem me hang Mrs. John night gown in de sun, kase a nigger 'oman wat'll steal dat kind er dress 'aint none too good fer her de have de small pos hid some 'er 'roun'."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The relatives of Archbishop McCabe, have been summoned to his death-bed.

The Perry Home Journal thinks congressman Howell would exactly fill the bill as governor of Georgia.

A bill before the legislature of Wisconsin provides that every city, town and village government in the state shall appoint a board of health.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR must begin to wish that he had appointed a tariff commission for revision and reduction, instead of to construct a tub for the whale.

The most masterly speech yet made on the tariff question in congress, in the opinion of the New York Herald, was delivered in the senate by Mr. Lamar.

The Chicago Tribune urges the Illinois legislature to pass a bill for the protection of primary meetings which passed the senate that state in 1877, and was stolen from the files of the house.

The London Times, in an editorial, eulogizes the career of Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C. English mercantile law, the Times says, has profited by recording Louisiana's accomplished jurist.

It seems to the Macon Graphic as if the Hon. James H. Blount is the candidate of the press. Jurgling from the unanimity and enthusiasm with which they mention his name in connection with the governorship.

AN amendment to the Ohio liquor law was before the legislature, and the member who defended the traffic happened to be so drunk that his arguments had an effect contrary to that intended. His cause was decisively lost.

EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE is suggested as Governor of Rhode Island again by the New York Sun, as follows: "It would be a memorable circumstance in the election which would occur in April next, if intelligent people of that little commonwealth should determine by a large majority that William Sprague should be their governor."

UNDER the present tariff system, as viewed by the Cincinnati News, labor gets what it can have fairly valued at, and that protection does not give it one cent of wages. All of protection goes to the capitalist, no cent to labor. If labor desires the truth on this, let it compare protection with unprotected labor, crude with skilled, and it will know.

GOVERNOR BUTLER is expected to send a special message to the Massachusetts legislature which will embody a request that a law be considered making employers liable for accidents to employees when such accidents result from the neglect of the employer. This is now the law in England and in several states in this country.

MARSHALL JEWELL died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, after a short illness. Mr. Jewell was a successful leather manufacturer, and had been governor of this state, congressman, United States senator, and minister to Russia. He was a stalwart republican and was chairman of the republican national committee, and was one of the ablest statesmen of his country.

THE Iowa prohibitionists show admirable courage, and it must be admitted, discretion also. The annulling of the temperance amendment by the supreme court of the state has apparently only increased their zeal and determination to make it the law of the state. They will doubtless wait for the regular session of the legislature to submit the amendment to the people again, but meanwhile they propose to "show the state knee-deep with domestic and keep public sentiment educated up to the prohibition standard. They refuse wisely to allow the question to become a party issue.

THERE is no reason apparent to the New York World why the new congress may not be put at rest by President Arthur early in April. Why should not the newly-elected congressmen be required to take hold upon the business an agency in which they have solicited from the vote? Under the present system of salary, the congressmen receive an annual salary of \$5,000, to which their actual traveling expenses from their homes to the capital are added. The speaker of the house receives a salary of \$10,000, and the president of the senate a salary of \$15,000. The speaker of the house and the president of the senate are not as formerly by the day, and they should expect to work by the year over the public business.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana is one of the most popular men in Washington.

DR. J. P. WALLACE, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, reports that the brain of the late Dr. E. H. Knight, author of the Mechanical Dictionary, weighed 61 ounces.

MR. PERRY H. SMITH, a well-known Chicago capitalist, and Tilden's western adviser in 1876, has lost his mind. His friends hope for his recovery.

JOHN RICHARD GREEN, the author of the "Short History of the English People," lies at the point of death in England. He is one of the ablest followers of Macaulay's third chapter—where the idea was first in modern history proclaimed that human advance was the true object of the historian.

LOUIS OF BAVARIA allows not his admiration of Louis XV. of France to flag. He is now having built on the island in Lake Chiemsee, upon Bavaria, a chateau which is to be an exact reproduction, on a reduced scale, of the famous chateau at Versailles. Several of the royal architects are now busy at Versailles studying and copying even the smallest details of the palace.

THE death is announced at Leipzig, in the sixty-third year of his age, of Wolfgang von Goethe, grandson of the author of Faust. In early life he entered the diplomatic service of Prussia, and was attached to the legation at Rome and Dresden, before he retired from active life and settled at Leipzig, where he busied himself with scientific and literary labors. He will be buried at Weimar.

In regard to his talked of marriage engagement, Senator David Davis is reported as saying: "Seriously, now, look at me; as the hills and pretty nearly as big as one, what do I want to get married for? and do you suppose I am going to marry a woman because some girl is willing to take me for what I've got? No, sir; I don't believe there is any sensible girl who would let me be such a fool, and I certainly would not marry one who had no sense."

THE Emperor William, on hearing of the suffering caused in Germany by the recent floods, desired his chancellor to confer with the representatives of the Rhine and Main districts, and to submit to him at once the result of the conference, concerning the money to be distributed. Prince Bismarck, on making his report next morning, had placed the total amount at 500,000 marks; the emperor, however, had reduced it to 100,000 marks, saying: "The idea of my sitting here comfortably in a warm room, while thousands of my people are suffering, is insupportable to me."

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

MR. W. J. HARPER, of Tiptonville, Tennessee, has a white cow.

EXCELLENT sparrows are complained of in some parts of Tennessee.

NORTH CAROLINA is preparing to build a mansion for her governor.

It costs Kentucky about \$350,000 a year to run her three-thousand saylons.

The Lynchburg (Va.) council have appropriated \$7,000 for a colored school house.

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Historical society takes place at Frankfort February 12.

MAD dogs are on the rampage at Gaffney City, South Carolina. More than a dozen have been killed recently.

THE Boyd county, Kentucky, grand jury recently indicted some ladies for having a raffie at a church festival.

FARMERS in Lake county, Tennessee, are offering \$1.25 per hundred for picking cotton, and cannot set hands.

MARDI-GRAS in Selma, Ala., a few days ago, was a success, both in the displays made and in the large crowds pre-ent to witness it.

THERE are one-fourth as many saloons in Henderson, Ky., as there are business houses of every other description put together.

AUSTIN, Texas, will soon have a university, with an endowment from public lands of \$5,000,000. The capital in Austin, the foundations of which are just laid, will cost \$3,000,000, and will be one of the handsomest buildings in the country.

THE creosoting factory in course of construction at Summerville, South Carolina, is nearing completion. This is an enterprise of the South Carolina railroad company and is the only factory of its kind in the south.

CHURCH NEWS.

THE monks and nuns of Italy number nearly 32,000.

MANY Catholic priests in Italy receive only \$80 a year.

NEXT year is the centenary of organic American Methodism.

THERE are no services at the grave in Scotland.

MORMON missionaries are making many converts in Ohio.

CHURCH fairs and religious lotteries are growing unpopular.

"LESS choir music and more congregational singing!" cries a western religious newspaper.

THE Methodistists are ahead of all other denominations in the work of advancing female education in Japan.

THE Rev. J. Hyatt Smith says he found some of the "nobles men of God that he ever met on the floor of the house of representatives at Washington."

A CHURCH Methodist has been expelled for delivering milk to his customers on Sunday morning. Yet the very people who called the loudest for his expulsion buy milk on Sunday morning.

PART of the religion of the Hindoos is to be kind to animals. They carry this into such practical operation that they erect hospitals for sick and homeless brutes.

JOHN ISAAC P. COOK, of Baltimore, has been in the service of the Methodist church for thirty years and has preached 2,300 sermons.

THE undergraduates at Oxford, England, have formed what they call a salvation army. The object is to do christian work in an aggressive way, but to avoid the clap-trap show of the followers of General Booth.

JOHN CURRIE, a Scotch evangelist, has been preaching with great success on the Pacific coast. ST. PAUL, Minn., has just organized its fourth Congregational church, and Minneapolis its sixth.

ANY person in Pennsylvania over sixteen may be fined for using the name God in a profane manner.

"THERE is nobody who can stir up so many church rums," says a prominent Methodist preacher, "as the brother or sister who claims to live a life of sinless perfection."

GENERAL BOOTH, the leader of the salvation army, is authority for the statement that \$600,000 are annually contributed for sustaining that organization.

THE Rev. J. B. Hamilton, of Rhode Island, has given alcohol a new name. He calls it "Aquamortis"—the water of death.

A NEW Catholic cathedral, costing from \$200,000 to \$300,000, is to be built at Albany. A suitable plot of ground has already been secured and paid for and \$41,000 has been subscribed to begin the work.

WHEN an American missionary offered a Greek testament the Greek turned to the title page and saw, "Translation from the original Greek." So he gave it back to the missionary saying with a bow, "Thank you; we have the original." Greeks hold, and no other sources of pride, the original more than their own.

A STORY is told of a king who promised a young preacher a rich living if he would preach an extempore sermon on a text that he would find on his desk after he entered the pulpit. The preacher informed his majesty that he would do the best he could, and he found a blank sheet of paper on his desk. He took it up and said: "My friends, there is nothing here; from nothing God created the universe. He then preached an eloquent sermon on the creation, and won the living.

GEORGIA'S STATE TREASURER.

THE unexpected selection of Mr. Sam Inman as director of the Central railroad company has a parallel in the case of Major Daniel N. Spear, the efficient state treasurer, who, without his own effort and even without any knowledge on his part that any such compliment was thought of, elected a director of the Georgia railroad company. In both cases the choice grew out of the very high financial reputation of the gentlemen. Major Spear possesses marked financial ability and sound business judgment. He has an independent fortune, and like Mr. Inman, lives in an elegant home in Atlanta, which he built. He is cautious, energetic and very conservative. He has been very little in politics. He was, as a very young man, a member of the Georgia legislature, and was elected a second time, but he has since been in the army, and has been twice chosen for governor, and also of the March, 1860, convention, that divided over the Charleston convention. He was quartermaster of the 6th Georgia infantry, and afterwards brigade quartermaster in the war, serving most efficiently. Major Spear is now enjoying his second term as state treasurer. He is a tall, looking gentleman, with a fine, open face, and a pleasant, easy-going, enough to be taken for thirty, and for thirty-five. He has a great fondness for fine carpets. His house is a unique and pleasant feature. In a large covered veranda, in the rear, twenty-five feet square, he has been a director in the Atlanta and Western railroad, and it was probably in that place that he demonstrated the extraordinary value of his financial sense that led to his being called to be a larger sphere of administration. He has the management of the state treasury he tracks the law with critical vigilance.

IT CAME BY NIGHT.

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

A Detroit woman, with neighbors who are determined to know all about her business, found her husband at the front door one night, two or three weeks ago, in a befuddled state, and as she pulled him in she cried out in a voice to be heard in the house:

"Why, Henry, you've got one of them epile

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Cutlery, Show Cases, Seth
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ing Glasses, Hotel, Bar and
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VALENTINES BIG STOCK.

Wholesale and Retail.
HOLMAN COFFIN & CO.
HAVE YOUR WATCHES

JEWELRY REPAIRED
—BY—
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
4 WHITEHALL STREET.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Daily Weather Report.
Cotton—Midland uplands closed in Liverpool,
yesterday at 11:15; in New York at 10:45; in At-
lanta at 9:45.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, February 10, 1903, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.29	49	E.	5	Fresh	04 Spring
Augusta.	30.33	49	E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Greenville.	30.38	49	E.	5	Fresh	04 Foggy.
Indianapolis.	30.05	58	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Key West.	30.17	75	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Mobile.	30.20	75	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Montgomery.	30.19	66	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
New Orleans.	30.16	63	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Pensacola.	30.22	66	S. E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Philadelphia.	30.12	47	E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.
Savannah.	30.30	57	E.	5	Fresh	04 Cloudy.

Wonderful Results in
TIME KEEPING
are attained in the New Watch Manu-
factured by the

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

This watch embodies new improvements
that other time pieces do not possess. Every
one fully guaranteed. Send for our illus-
trated catalogue and price list.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.,
34 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

The New Courtship Clock—A Magnificent Timepiece.
The contract for furnishing the clock for the new
courthouse has been awarded to Messrs. Freeman &
Crankshaw, jewelers of this city.
This will be the first and by far the handsomest
clock in the state, and a most reliable and accurate
timepiece.
The most noticeable distinguishing feature about
this clock will be the escapement. The Graham
dead-beat escapement communicates mo-
tion to the pendulum by the blow given to the
pallet by the tooth of the escapement wheel. The ob-
jection to this is that any variation in the force of
the blow given the pallet by the wheel causes a va-
riation in the rate of the clock. If, for example,
the blow given the machinery is lubricated be-
comes a little less, the escapement wheel will move
freely, the pallet will strike less fully and the pen-
dulum will swing through a shorter arc, and
lose time in shorter time. This would of course hasten
the movement of the clock and make it too fast.
The gravity escapement which will be used in
the new clock is the invention of Mr. Denison,
of London.

It was first introduced into this country by E.
Howard & Co., of New York, the manufacturers of the
new clock to be placed in the courthouse. By
this escapement the motion is communicated to the
pendulum in this way: On each side of the pen-
dulum rod is an iron arm suspended from one end
obliquely. As the escapement wheel turns, small
pins on its axes, by means of levers, raise
the free end of one of these arms.
Just as the pendulum reaches the limit of its
path toward the right, the arm rises and releases
it, and its weight pressing against the pendulum,
drives it to the other side, where the operation is
repeated.
The machinery proper will be placed about
thirty-eight feet below the dials. The motion will
be carried to the dials by means of a revol-
ving iron rod. The clock will strike the hours and
half hours on a two thousand pound bell.
The dials will be illuminated by nine feet four inches
in diameter. The rim of the dials, the figures, and
the graduated circumference are all cast iron and
painted black. The glass of the dials will be white,
and when illuminated by night the figures and
hands will be plainly visible. The arrangement
for illuminating the dials will be very complete.
Behind each dial is to be placed a circular cluster
of gas jets. Connected with the clock is a species
of mechanism by which at a certain hour at night
the gas will be automatically turned on and a light-
ed gas jet will travel from one burner to another,
lighting up all the dials in a few seconds. At the
proper time in the morning a similar contrivance
will shut off the gas.
This mechanism can be set to light or extinguish
the gas at any time and can easily be altered as
the change in the length of the days renders it nec-
essary. This clock will cost over \$5,000. There were
a number of other bids in for the clock, but Messrs.
Freeman & Crankshaw's bid was so much lower the
contract was given them. This firm seems deter-
mined to rival all competition, and they certainly
deserve credit for their enterprise and energy.

Church Services.
Trinity Church, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor—11 a.
m. Topic—"Faithfulness to Presidential Calls."
7:15 p. m. Topic—"Translation from Darkness to
Light."
Church of Christ, Hunter street. Worship at 11
a. m. No service to-night.
First Presbyterian church. Preaching at 11 a. m.
by Rev. S. Sechman. A meeting of the congrega-
tion after the morning service.
Unitarian service in United States district court
room, post-office building, entrance to Forsyth
street, at 11 a. m. Bible study at 12:15.
Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue. Rev. H.
C. Hornady, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.
and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30
a. m. W. H. Bell, superintendent.
St. Paul's church, Rev. W. D. Heath, pastor—Ser-
vices at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 3 p.
m.
Fifth Baptist church, Rev. Virgil C. Norcross, pas-
tor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7:15 p. m. by the
pastor.
First Methodist Protestant church. Rev. C. B.
Middleton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30
p. m. Sunday-school 9:15 a. m.
Central Baptist church, Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor.
Sunday-school at 9 a. m.
St. Philip's church, Capital square. R. C. Foutte,
rector. First Sunday in Lent. Morning prayer with
sermon and holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening
prayer at 4:30 p. m.
St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Pryor and Houston
streets—Rev. William C. Williams, D. D., priest in

VALENTINES TINES

At Phillips & Crew's.

THE OLD BOOK STORE.
8 WALL STREET, Kimball House Block.

The Only Old Book Store in Atlanta!
The Largest in the South!
The Cheapest in the World!

OLD BOOKS, SEASIDES, MAGAZINES, ENTIRE
LIBRARIES or SINGLE VOLUMES BOUGHT
AND SOLD.

SCHOOL BOOKS A SPECIALTY
CATALOGUES FREE.
CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT
W. B. BURKE, Prop'r.

charge, Rev. C. M. Beckwith, assistant. The first
services held in the main part of the building will
be as follows: Morning prayer to Litany, 7 a. m.;
sermon and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening
prayer and sermon, 7:15 p. m. Sunday-school, in
the basement, at 9:30 a. m.
Fifth Baptist church, 9 1/2 West Mitchell street, 3 p. m.
Lead by Rev. W. H. Hunt. Cordial invitation to all
to attend.
Second Baptist church, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.
D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
by the pastor.
Evans Chapel, Rev. T. F. Pearce, pastor. Preach-
ing morning and night by the pastor. Sabbath-
school at 9 a. m. G. J. Orr, Superintendent de t.
First Methodist church, Peachtree street. Preach-
ing at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. Clement A.
Evans.
Seventh Baptist church. Preaching at 11 a. m.
and 7 p. m. by the pastor, E. L. Vaughan.
First Baptist church. Services by the pastor, Rev.
D. W. Gwinn, D. D., at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
Payne's chapel. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p.
m. by the pastor, J. M. Bowden. Communion at
10 a. m. of morning service. Old fashioned Methodist
love feast at 3 p. m. The public cordially invited.
Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Sixth Methodist church, Merritt's avenue and
Peachtree street, H. L. Crumley, pastor. Preaching
at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Bethel A. M. E. church, Walnut street, W. J.
Gaines. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.
Sabbath school at 9 a. m.
Friendship colored Baptist church, Mitchell and
Hayne streets. Rev. E. R. Carter, pastor. Daily
service 11 a. m., 7 1/2 p. m. Communion 3 p. m.
Sunday-school 9 a. m., Nick Holmes, Superintendent.
B. H. Dreyfus, Savannah, Ga., says: "I have used
Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and general
weakness and find it to be a true remedy."

McBride & Co.—Announcement.
McBride & Co. call special attention of the
southern merchants to their stock of staple crock-
ery, lamps, looking glasses, woodware, show cases,
and Seth Thomas' clocks, all of which they sell
strictly at manufacturers' prices. Their foreign
goods are all imported direct, and their domestic
goods are all sold at exactly factory prices. They have
the largest and most complete stock of both ever
offered in this market and special inducements are
offered to customers.
Housekeepers will find in their stock a large va-
riety of fine china, cutlery, silverware—all of re-
liable quality. Their facilities are such that no
merchant in the south can undersell them. Call
and see them before buying elsewhere. Atlanta
is notably the crockery market of the south
and McBride's is a crockery store that any city
would be proud of. Their prices are as low as any
crockery house in the country. All orders are
promptly filled and special care is given in pack-
ing, so that breakage is almost impossible.

You can get the nobby Hats
at Hughes & Law, 9 Peachtree
street.

Jumbo is Flourishing.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company
comes to the front with the finest stock of teas,
coffee and sugar ever offered to the people of Atlan-
ta. We are the leaders and pioneers in the tea and
coffee business. We are up with the times and far
ahead of any other concern of the kind in the United
States (Georgia not excepted). Their stock of teas
and coffee is now selling at prices that will satisfy
you of the fact. The genuine
Jumbo coffee cannot be found in any other house
in Atlanta. We have got it, and we guarantee our
Javas to be the genuine stuff, and without an equal.
No tea so cheap we have almost none away.
Come to us and we will sell you teas at fifty cents
per pound. We have seventy-five cents for other
places, and other goods in proportion. If you ap-
preciate a fragrant cup of tea or coffee, you must
go to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea store to get it.
S. Goodhart, Manager,
75 Whitehall street.

Game for Tuesday.
Tuesday morning S. W. Day will have the follow-
ing game: Haddock, from Nova Scotia; snails,
from Canada; lobsters, from New Brunswick; buf-
falo hams, prairie hens, and celery.
It is important to the Hotel and Restaurant keep-
ers, as well as to good house keepers to know where
they can find a good stock of reliable Linens and Tow-
els, neatly half of our stock is made in England,
these goods and the way we sell them will at once
convince you that they are cheap. M. Rich & Bro.,
75 Whitehall street.

Neckwear in a great variety
of styles and designs at half
price, and I mean just half price.
Wallace Rhodes.

Dubois & Duffy's Address.
This popular firm of grocers have a full column
announcement this morning, which is appropriately
put on "the ladies' page" of this Constitution.
Nothing in the paper engages the attention of so
many more promptly or repays perusal so richly as
the matter written by this live and reliable firm.
We understand that the Atlanta Machine works,
McCombs, Meakin & Co., are full up in their capac-
ity of work. Among the orders they have on hand
for and are now building engines and boilers for
the following parties viz: Union Stock Yards,
Hart and Manufacturing Co. (90 horse power);
Glendale Paper Mill, Hemphill & Iman, 100 horse
power; Corporation of Atlanta, 30 horse power;
Foreman & Co., 30 horse power; and very complete.
Tittlebaum & Meakin 8 horse power; Lieberman
& Kaufman, crank makers, 10 horse power; Bush
& Gerald, Thomas Georgia Gold Mill, 10 horse
power.

**Neckwear at half price, Sat-
teens at 5c., all Dress Goods at
and under cost. Hosiery less
than cost, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,
Scissors, etc. Wallace Rhodes.**

We have just received some beautiful Riches.
M. Rich & Bro.

M. Rich & Bro. have just received a very nice
line of fine Trimmings and other Laces and Trim-
mings. Now is a good time to buy them.
Weatherboard and flooring by the million.
W. J. WILLINGHAM.

**Handkerchiefs, Gloves and
Underwear at greatly reduced
prices. Wallace Rhodes.**

Bowen's Patent Spring Bed, manufactured by the
Atlanta Spring Bed Manufacturing Company, is
giving universal satisfaction. It is not only com-
fortable and healthy, but it does not harbor dust
as many coil springs do.

Just opened at C. F. H. I. G., 50 New Style Col-
lage Suites, in hard wood, very cheap.
W. J. WILLINGHAM.

I have just received a case of
Roberts's Celebrated Scissors,
and selling at factory prices.
Every pair guaranteed. Wal-
lace Rhodes.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Will offer extra Bargains this week in all the various Departments of their Mammoth Store in order to make room for the Largest Stock of

FINE GOODS EVER SHOWN BY THEM.
A Choice Line of Fine Embroideries just opened in Elegant Designs. Extra Bargains this Week in

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS AND LACE CURTAINS.
A Large Line of Fine Decorative Wall Paper Just Opened.

It will well repay any and all in want of Nice Shoes to examine our Elegant Stock of Ladies, Gents and Children's Fine Shoes. Now is the time to get Bar-
gains. Agents Butterick's Patterns.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL AND 1 TO 15 HUNTER.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
SPOT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE
Bargains in Every Department

Beached and Brown Domestic, Linens, Silks, Flashes, Velvets and Cashmeres. Boots and Shoes, all at BOTTOM CASH PRICES.

OVERCOATS
WINTER SUITS
MARKED DOWN TO NET COST
TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR
EXTENSIVE SPRING STOCK.

HIRSCH BROS.
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA.

REMEMBER
GAY'S
CLEARING SALE OF
WINTER CLOTHING

No such prices ever given before.

Business meant and no mistake.

CHICAGO BEEF.

AT LAST THAT CAR LOAD OF

CHICAGO BEEF

has arrived. It came at six o'clock yesterday evening, and was
at once placed upon the market. The beef is the

FINEST EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY

and is going fast. Send in your orders early Monday morning.
We also received by the same car a fine lot of

SOUTHDOWN MUTTON.

These meats are the best and sweetest ever brought to the city.

MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK.

All the best Prints and Sat-
teens 5c. Wallace Rhodes.

LEMONS VS. MEDICINE.

They Regulate the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kid-
neys and Blood as prepared by Dr. H. Moziey in
his Lemon Elixir, a pleasant Lemon drink.

Dr. H. MOZIEY—Dear Sir: After ten years of
great suffering from Indigestion or Dyspepsia, with
great nervous prostration and biliousness, disor-
dered kidneys and constipation, during which time
I used all known remedies, and at great expense,
exhausted the skill of many eminent physicians,
and continued to grow worse. I have been cured
by four bottles of your Lemon Elixir, and am now
a well man. The Lemon Elixir at the same time
relieved me of a most severe case of piles of many
years standing. REV. C. C. DAVIS.

Dr. Moziey's Lemon Elixir for sale by your drug-
gist. If he has none send 50 cents and get a bottle
by express.

Dr. Moziey consults all patients and treats all
classes of diseases free, charging only for medicines
used. Call or write for list of questions to be an-
swered by those desiring treatment at a distance.
Office and Lemon Elixir depot, 121 and 123 White-
hall street, Atlanta, Ga. 10 to 1 daily.

**Hughes & Law's late styles
Hats are the go.**

Call on me for any kind of lumber. I have more
than I want on hand. W. J. WILLINGHAM.

The cheapest lot of Hose
ever sold in Atlanta or any-
where else. Wallace Rhodes.

**MARK TWAIN AGENTS
FOR HIS NEW BOOK,
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.**
For terms address
J. H. CHAMBERS & CO.,
1. Louis, Mo., or Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHING
OVERCOATS.

I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF
AND SUITS AT COST FOR CASH.

If you want a Suit or an Overcoat call on me, as I
mean business.

A. B. ANDREWS
No. 16 Whitehall Street,
sept 10 - div 80

**Hughes & Law, 9 Peachtree
street, have just received this
day the very latest styles Hats.**

In store and to arrive, 800 barrels extra fine sound
Tennessee apples. Will sell close to spot cash buy-
ers. ENGLAND, JELKS & TAYLOR.

M. Rich, of M. Rich & Bro., The Live Dry Goods
House, leaves for New York to-day, and everybody
so just expect the very latest things out in the way
of ladies wear.

No. 39 1/2 Whitehall st., new proprietress, comfort-
able rooms. First-class board and accom. modations.
Transient customers and regular boarders wanted.
For terms apply to Mrs. M. A. WARR.

If you want the Styles in
Hats, go to Hughes & Law's,
9 Peachtree street.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
SPOT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE
Bargains in Every Department

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

HAS

JUST OPENED!

10,000 yards New Hamburg
Edgings and Insertions, the
like of which it is impossible to
find, as to Price and Quality, in
any other house.

**NOTHING LIKE THEM IN
GEORGIA.**

1,000 of the Newest Things
out for the Spring, in

**COLLARS AND COLLARETTES,
RUSHIINGS, ETC.**

50 Cases Bleached Domestics,
at factory prices.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!
Nobody pays any more cash for
their goods than I do.

Nobody can show any larger
discounts.

No body can sell them any
cheaper than I will.

Thousands of New
Hosiery, Gloves!

Thousands of New
Dress Goods!

SPECIAL

\$5,000.00 worth Ladies'
Printed Border Linen Handker-
chiefs from 15 cents each up to
35 cents. All fine hemstitched
goods and worth double the
price.

These handkerchiefs are sim-
ply wonderful!

There are just 1,153 different
styles amongst them.

New Goods just opened in
every department at

JOHN KEELY'S

Underwear at cost at Hughes
& Law's, 9 Peachtree street.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

SPOT CASH

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

I will show on Monday morn-
ing a great many handsome
goods just opened, and the low
prices still continue. You will
be astonished when you hear the
prices at which I am selling
goods. Prices reduced but
quality maintained.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Goods in my Table Linen de-
partment are marked to corre-
pond with my cash system.
Come in and see the result and
you will become convinced that
fair dealing helps trade more
than fair weather.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Since we marked down our
Ladies' white underwear we are
having a rushing trade in this
department and our extreme low
prices has made it so.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I am offering grand drives in
Dress Goods, Satins, Silks, black
and colored cashmeres. Com-
pare prices with your neighbor
who buys from me under my
Spot Cash System and you will
find that facts speak louder than
noisy assertions.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I am receiving new goods al-
most every day and I am going
to make things lively on low
prices this week, and don't you
forget it.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

**MARK TWAIN AGENTS
FOR HIS NEW BOOK,
LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.**
For terms address
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1. Louis, Mo., or Atlanta, Ga.

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Hats, go to Hughes & Law's,
9 Peachtree street.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY
SPOT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE
Bargains in Every Department

E. H. Snook.

1990

The Week Just Closed

Covers some of the largest shipments ever made from my ware-rooms, requiring the united and constant attention of my extensive force, and even then customers left the store without being served.

(7 and 9 Marietta Street)

In last Sunday's Constitution was a revelation and demonstrated to public that my method of discounts places all competitors at a great disadvantage, and in order to fairly meet my prices they will be forced to adopt my method. Will they do it?

DeGive's Opera House can be emptied in five minutes.

My Table Shows

That my profits and expenses comes from the manufacturers from whom I buy my furniture and not my customers. It also clearly shows that the more goods I sell the cheaper I can sell them.

My unprecedented sales for 1882 has given me an extra discount of five per cent for 1883, thus enabling me to give

(The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia.)

My Customers and friends
an additional discount on last
years prices.

Remember you are only
Asked to call and get m. pri. a

before buying elsewhere. If they are not lower than all my competitors don't buy of me. Whether I sell you or not this course will certainly enable you to buy lower

(7 and 9 Marietta Street.)

My Stock is Pronounced
Not only the largest but the
finest in the South, and I am only

endeavoring to concentrate the trade in order to give my friends the very best goods for the very smallest amount of money. My net profits for 1882

net profits for 1882 was only five per cent. Is there another furniture house in America that will attempt to do such a business on such a margin.

T. C. F. H. L. G.

For 1883, if the public will sustain me, to cut the above margin into two parts, taking one for my

profits and giving the other to my customers.

7 and 9 Marietta street.

For the Coming Week

I will offer unprecedented in-

ducements in Parlor and Chamber Suites. Think of buying a Full Marble Swing Glass Dressing Suite for \$50.00, Silk Plush Parlor Suite for \$75.

20 elegant Sideboards,
15 elegant Wardrobes, now in
stock. Also, the celebrated
Hartford Woven Wire and National

Wire Mattresses.
The only genuine Wire Bed manu-
facture, and sole agent for Atlanta.
P. H. SNOOK.

7 and 9 Marietta Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

"WOULD HAVE IT IF IT COST \$50."

SPRINGFIELD, Robertson County, Tenn.
November 27th, 1880.

Dr. J. BRADFIELD:

Sir: My daughter has been suffering for many years with that dreadful affliction known as "Female Disease," which has cost me many dollars, and, notwithstanding I had the best medical attendance, could not find relief. I have used many other kinds of medicines without any effect. I had just about given her up, was out of heart, but happened in the store of W. W. Eckler several weeks since (and he, knowing of my daughter's affliction, persuaded me to buy a bottle of your "FEMALE REGULATOR." She began to improve at once. I was so delighted with its effects that I bought several more bottles.

The price—\$5.00 per bottle—seems to be very high at first, but now I think it the cheapest preparation on the globe; and, knowing what I do about it, if to-day one of my family was suffering with that awful disease, I would have it if it cost \$50 a bottle; for I can truthfully say it has cured my daughter sound and well, and my wife and self do most heartily recommend your "FEMALE REGULATOR" to be just what it is recommended to be. Respectfully,

H. D. FEATHERSTON.

Trial Size : : : : \$ 75 per bottle.
Full Size : : : : 1 50 per bottle.

PREPARED BY

J. BRADFIELD,

Sole Proprietor,

Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW HOTEL

FOR RENT.

HAVE JUST COMPLETED A NEW HOTEL situated in the center of the business portion of the city of Danville, Virginia, built in the most improved style of architecture with mansard roof, has 60 bedrooms, parlors and large dining rooms, open on first floor, supplied with gas, water and electric bells on each floor. Terms moderate. Party renting will have to furnish the same. For further particulars call on or address

A. SUMMERFIELD, Agent,
Danville, Va.

ACID PHOSPHATE

THE GEORGIA

CHEMICAL AND MINING CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ACID PHOSPHATE of high grade, either with or without Potash, in lots to suit dealers and planters. These works are near Atlanta, and purchasers can

SAVE FREIGHT CHARGES

from the seaport cities by buying of them.

Analyses and prices furnished upon application.

Fertilizers made to any desired formula for dealers.

Reliable agents wanted.

OFFICE 23 WALL STREET, ROOM 2

CLARK'S O.N.T. SPPOOL COTTON

FAST-BLACK SPOOL COTTON

Drawn by new process, which renders the thread completely fast and at the same time does not injure the fabric of the garment.

These "FAST-BLACK" SPOOL COTTONS are of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000, 10010, 10020, 10030, 10040, 10050, 10060, 10070, 10080, 10090, 10100, 10110, 10120, 10130, 10140, 10150, 10160, 10170, 10180, 10190, 10200, 10210, 10220, 10230, 10240, 10250, 10260, 10270, 10280, 10290, 10300, 10310, 10320, 10330, 10340, 10350, 10360, 10370, 10380, 10390, 10400, 10410, 10420, 10430, 10440, 10450, 10460, 10470, 10480, 10490, 10500, 10510, 10520, 10530, 10540, 10550, 10560, 10570, 10580, 10590, 10600, 10610, 10620, 10630, 10640, 10650, 10660, 10670, 10680, 10690, 10700, 10710, 10720, 10730, 10740, 10750, 10760, 10770, 10780, 10790, 10800, 10810, 10820, 10830, 10840, 10850, 10860, 10870, 10880, 10890, 10900, 10910, 10920, 10930, 10940, 10950, 10960, 10970, 10980, 10990, 11000, 11010, 11020, 11030, 11040, 11050, 11060, 11070, 11080, 11090, 11100, 11110, 11120, 11130, 11140, 11150, 11160, 11170, 11180, 11190, 11200, 11210, 11220, 11230, 11240, 11250, 11260, 11270, 11280, 11290, 11300, 11310, 11320, 11330, 11340, 11350, 11360, 11370, 11380, 11390, 11400, 11410, 11420, 11430, 11440, 11450, 11460, 11470, 11480, 11490, 11500, 11510, 11520, 11530, 11540, 11550, 11560, 11570, 11580, 11590, 11600, 11610, 11620, 11630, 11640, 11650, 11660, 11670, 11680, 11690, 11700, 11710, 11720, 11730, 11740, 11750, 11760, 11770, 11780, 11790, 11800, 11810, 11820, 11830, 11840, 11850, 11860, 11870, 11880, 11890, 11900, 11910, 11920, 11930, 11940, 11950, 11960, 11970, 11980, 11990, 12000, 12010, 12020, 12030, 12040, 12050, 12060, 12070, 12080, 12090, 12100, 12110, 12120, 12130, 12140, 12150, 12160, 12170, 12180, 12190, 12200, 12210, 12220, 12230, 12240, 12250, 12260, 12270, 12280, 12290, 12300, 12310, 12320, 12330, 12340, 12350, 12360, 12370, 12380, 12390, 12400, 12410, 12420, 12430, 12440, 12450, 12460, 12470, 12480, 12490, 12500, 12510, 12520, 12530, 12540, 12550, 12560, 12570, 12580, 12590, 12600, 12610, 12620, 12630, 12640, 12650, 12660, 12670, 12680, 12690, 12700, 12710, 12720, 12730, 12740, 12750, 12760, 12770, 12780, 12790, 12800, 12810, 12820, 12830, 12840, 12850, 12860, 12870, 12880, 12890, 12900, 12910, 12920, 12930, 12940, 12950, 12960, 12970, 12980, 12990, 13000, 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13050, 13060, 13070, 13080, 13090, 13100, 13110, 13120, 13130, 13140, 13150, 13160, 13170, 13180, 13190, 13200, 13210, 13220, 13230, 13240, 13250, 13260, 13270, 13280, 13290, 13300, 13310, 13320, 13330, 13340, 13350, 13360, 13370, 13380, 13390, 13400, 13410, 13420, 13430, 13440, 13450, 13460, 13470, 13480, 13490, 13500, 13510, 13520, 13530, 13540, 13550, 13560, 13570, 13580, 13590, 13600, 13610, 13620, 13630, 13640, 13650, 13660, 13670, 13680, 13690, 13700, 13710, 13720, 13730, 13740, 13750, 13760, 13770, 13780, 13790, 13800, 13810, 13820, 13830, 13840, 13850, 13860, 13870, 13880, 13890, 13900, 13910, 13920, 13930, 13940, 13950, 13960, 13970, 13980, 13990, 14000, 14010, 14020, 14030, 14040, 14050, 14060, 14070, 14080, 14090, 14100, 14110, 14120, 14130, 14140, 14150, 14160, 14170, 14180, 14190, 14200, 14210, 14220, 14230, 14240, 14250, 14260, 14270, 14280, 14290, 14300, 14310, 14320, 14330, 14340, 14350, 14360, 14370, 14380, 14390, 14400, 14410, 14420, 14430, 14440, 14450, 14460, 14470, 14480, 14490, 14500, 14510, 14520, 14530, 14540, 14550, 14560, 14570, 14580, 14590, 14600, 14610, 14620, 14630, 14640, 14650, 14660, 14670, 14680, 14690, 14700, 14710, 14720, 14730, 14740, 14750, 14760, 14770, 14780, 14790, 14800, 14810, 14820, 14830, 14840, 14850, 14860, 14870, 14880, 14890, 14900, 14910, 14920, 14930, 14940, 14950, 14960, 14970, 14980, 14990, 15000, 15010, 15020, 15030, 15040, 15050, 15060, 15070, 15080, 15090, 15100, 15110, 15120, 15130, 15140, 15150, 15160, 15170, 15180, 15190, 15200, 15210, 15220, 15230, 15240, 15250, 15260, 15270, 15280, 15290, 15300, 15310, 15320, 15330, 15340, 15350, 15360, 15370, 15380, 15390, 15400, 15410, 15420, 15430, 15440, 15450, 15460, 15470, 15480, 15490, 15500, 15510, 15520, 15530, 15540, 15550, 15560, 15570, 15580, 15590, 15600, 15610, 15620, 15630, 15640, 15650, 15660, 15670, 15680, 15690, 15700, 15710, 15720, 15730, 15740, 15750, 15760, 15770, 15780, 15790, 15800, 15810, 15820, 15830, 15840, 15850, 15860, 15870, 15880, 15890, 15900, 15910, 15920, 15930, 15940, 15950, 15960, 15970, 15980, 15990, 16000, 16010, 16020, 16030, 16040, 16050, 16060, 16070, 16080, 16090, 16100, 16110, 16120, 16130, 16140, 16150, 16160, 16170, 16180, 16190, 16200, 16210, 16220, 16230, 16240, 16250, 16260, 16270, 16280, 16290, 16300, 16310, 16320, 16330, 16340, 16350, 16360, 16370, 16380, 16390, 16400, 16410, 16420, 16430, 16440, 16450, 16460, 16470, 16480, 16490, 16500, 16510, 16520, 16530, 16540, 16550, 16560, 16570, 16580, 16590, 16600, 16610, 16620, 16630, 16640, 16650, 16660, 16670, 16680